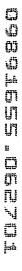
PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT Continuation Application of U.S. Appln. No. 08/416,738

## Replace the first paragraph of page 13 with the following paragraph:

A suitable calcination temperature is not necessarily critical since it depends on the kind of the intended metal oxide, the kinds and concentrations of the hydrogen halide, the molecular halogen and the component prepared from the molecular halogen and steam, or the calcination time. It is preferably from 500 to 1500°C, more preferably from 600 to 1400°C. When the calcination temperature is lower than 500°C, a long time is necessary for calcination. When the calcination temperature exceeds 1500°C, many agglomerated particles tend to be contained in the produced metal oxide powder.

Replace TABLE 2 on Page 34 with the following:



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## Table 2

				$\overline{}$								$\overline{}$		
Calcination conditions	Maintaining	time (min.)		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	180	180
	Maintaining Maintaining	temp. (°C)		800	1100	1100	1100	1100	800	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
	Gas intro-	duction	temp. (°C)	Room temp.	Room temp.	Room temp.	800	800	800	800	008	008	Room temp.	
	Atmosphere gas (vol. %)	Air			45				70				100	100
		$\mathrm{H}_2$												
		$N_2$ $H_2O$ $H_2$			10					10		01		
		$N_2$						7.0		60		09		
		l								30	100	30		
		HF												
		$ \mathrm{HBr}   \mathrm{HF}   \mathrm{Cl}_2 $												
		HCl		100	45	100	100	30	30					
Oxide				$Ti0_2$	$\mathrm{Ti0}_2$	$Ti0_2$	$Ti0_2$	$Ti0_2$	$Ti0_2$	$\mathrm{Ti0}_2$	$Ti0_2$	$Ti0_2$	${ m Ti0}_2$	$\mathrm{Ti0}_{2}$
Ex.	No.			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	C. 1	C. 2